

WOMAN'S HERALD

Devoted to the Household, the Fashions and the Activities of Women.

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DAILY DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

Correspondence is invited. Address all communications to the Woman's Editor of the Washington Herald.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

The Paris of America.

It is only a whisper, but isn't it interesting? Maybe some of the fashion creators of Paris are going to come to Washington.

At first thought perhaps this news doesn't seem very significant, perhaps it merely suggests the presence in the city of a few more interesting personalities. Well, Washington is already full of interesting personalities, and an ever changing series of interesting personalities is quite likely to continue to be thrown on the scene of our city's life, so why should we be alarmed over the coming of a fashion creator, even if it were the sublime Paul Poiret—which, of course, it won't be—himself, or Mme. Paquin or Jenny or Premet?

Think a minute or two and you will see that it would be really a rather important event. The presence here of even two or three of the world's great fashion creators would be the cue that is needed to take from New York the leadership in matters sartorial. Logically Washington is even better situated as a fashion center than is New York, and if the first word were spoken it would not be difficult for our city to come into its own in this regard, and the farseeing ones predict that this will be realized before many years have passed.

What if it should come to pass? Would Americans then turn to Washington for fashion inspiration as all Europe turns to Paris? Would we wait breathlessly for the spring and fall openings on F street and G street and H street, as we look forward to the openings on the Rue de la Paix? Would we watch for the mannequins sent out by these fashion creators, and would women flock to the race tracks at Pimlico as the Parisians flock to Longchamps to see the latest caprices of fashion? Would Potomac Park out rival the brilliance of the Bois de Boulogne on a fair afternoon at tea time?

Would the play producers of New York come down to Washington for their inspiration in selecting costumes and settings for their plays, for if Washington were to lead in matters of dress should we not necessarily lead in matters of interior decorative art? A host of subsidiary industries would rise in Washington in the wake of the dressmaking establishments. There would be small factories where the necessities of fashion were brought into being—artificial flower and feather factories, makers of novelty jewelry, toilet preparations, face makers and button makers and makers of millinery trimmings. And all of these industries could be carried on by the use of electric current, so that there would be no restriction on their activities as far as the city regulations are concerned.

It is a possibility that is of great interest and it is no mere day dream. Such men as Mr. Patrick Morin, president of the Chamber of Commerce, are seriously considering the probable outcome of the European war, and welcome it as an industrial opening for the future generations of workers in this city. And since the designing of clothes is more than an industry, and is in reality one of the finest of the arts, it would have its particular significance in the development of art in this city. It would have its social importance, too. For society always has a keen eye to matters of fashion, and its business importance would be of no small consideration.

Buttoned Boot Stockings.

You may think the well-shod young woman whose slender ankles are quite discernible beneath her short frock wears smart and modish buttoned boots of patent leather with tops of white kid—the effect is very much that way; but look a little closer. The smart buttoned tops of those boots are really part of a pair of white kid stockings, decorated to give the boot effect; and the patent leather portion is in reality a daintily fitting slipper of dancing type. These buttoned-top stockings have narrow strapings of black, which define the supposed boot top, the seam at front and back of an ordinary leather boot top, and the flap on which the buttons are ordinarily placed. There are actual buttons, too, tiny ones of white pearl or crystal, set alongside black embroidered buttonholes. Of course, these buttoned-top stockings are a bit bizarre, as are all things that are not exactly "what they seem to be," but they have a rather snappy suggestion with low-cut slippers doubtless because at present buttoned boots are so very smart and correct with all types of costume that the slipped foot is not quite successfully dressed without something above to give the boot suggestion.

Steady Contributor.

"Did you give your son a liberal education, Mr. Tite?" "Well, I don't know as you'd call it liberal, but there wasn't a month passed while he was in college that I didn't send him two or three dollars."—Buffalo Express.

Chronic Indigestion
Dyspepsia, Intestinal Catarrh, and all Stomach Affections, successfully treated with the celebrated European Stomach Remedy.

STOMAX
It is a natural and powerful stomach curative, restoring the digestive functions to their normal power and health.
For Adults and Child.

"MOVIE" STAR WILL ADOPT WOMAN, 50



MISS MARGUERITE SNOW.

Marguerite Snow, motion picture star, has filed papers in New York City looking to the adoption of Mrs. Martha Deene, a refugee, whom the war has driven to this country. The woman and her husband became separated in New York and the latter has not been heard from since.

EVERY GERMAN HIS OWN ARTISAN OR GARDENER

Every Housewife Oversees Her Own Household.

This is the way of it. They take a street car to a vacant lot on the outskirts of the city and they rent a patch of ground for about twenty marks a year, and build a little house. I mean literally "they" build it. Father drives the nails and the children pass them up and mother holds the board in place. Nobody in Germany ever hires anything done that they all do for themselves. The house consists of one very small room with a tiny stove in one corner and a shelf to keep the plates on. And there is a little fenced porch that will be sure to be all run around with roses. Outside they plant a tree or flowering shrub and place beneath it the table and the bench and the three chairs for the "quiet corner."

The little house is not, of course, large enough to be used for sleeping purposes. But it does very well for light daytime housekeeping. The family spend the day here in the out-of-doors, returning to their city apartment at night. Mother occupies the room, and the children and the children pass them up and mother holds the board in place. Nobody in Germany ever hires anything done that they all do for themselves. The house consists of one very small room with a tiny stove in one corner and a shelf to keep the plates on. And there is a little fenced porch that will be sure to be all run around with roses. Outside they plant a tree or flowering shrub and place beneath it the table and the bench and the three chairs for the "quiet corner."

The German housewife, you see, comes of a race which has made of frugality a line art. In America you keep house if you have to. In Germany you keep house because you prefer to and prepare to. Every German girl by the time she turns sixteen is engaged in the house. Her mother is well grounded in the principles of what is going to be her all-absorbing life. She is a housewife, and she may be a pianist, a singer, a French and English, but it matters not in how many other subjects she is proficient, she would be a competent housewife. Her education is usually "finished" at one of the fashionable Haushaltungs Schule where housekeeping is taught. She may even be a princess of the royal blood, and there will not be omitted her training in the most ancient and honorable calling for a woman. The Empress, who keeps her own household, took her housekeeping course at the Haushaltungs Schule in Berlin. The Emperor's daughter, the Princess Victoria Louise, now the Duchess of Brunswick, also took her course at the Haushaltungs Schule in Berlin. Let's see in Berlin. Quoted from Pictorial Review, June, 1913.

TOMORROW'S MENU.

"Cucumbers are cold in the third degree."—SWIFT.

BREAKFAST.
Strawberries
Custard and Cream
Eggs in Poachers
Tea—Coffee

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.
Baked Creamed Eggs
Gratin
Ginger Bread

DINNER.
Soft Shell Crabs
Hammed Brown Potatoes
Cucumber Salad
Tapioca Pudding

Eggs in peppers—Cut the tops from sweet green peppers and cut them so that they will stand firm. Fill with seeds and place them on toast. Into each break an egg and cook in the oven until set.

Creamed baked eggs—Put a hard boiled egg cut into quarters into each individual baking dish and pour over it a tablespoonful of white sauce and a tablespoonful of bread crumbs. Sprinkle with grated cheese and dots of butter, and brown in a hot oven.

Soft shell crabs—Clean the crabs and wash them well, removing all the objectionable parts. Wipe dry and roll them in bread crumbs and egg and then in crumbs again. Season with salt and pepper and fry in deep fat. Drain for a minute in paper and serve—served with lemon.

Fraternity Men Will Go to Fair.
The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity will be represented by a number of Washington members at the San Francisco Exposition and the D. K. E. Convention. They will go to San Francisco in July in a special train chartered by undergraduates and alumni members from Eastern cities and colleges to the exposition and convention.

The lowest point of dry land in the United States is in Death Valley, Cal. Its feet below the sea level.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

HOMEMAHER?

The Oldest of All Vocations for Women—The Able Homemaker Really Earns Her Own Living—Model Flats and Cottages Used to Teach Model Homemaking—Teaching Homemaking as a Vocation.

The oldest of all feminine vocations—the vocation which, whether they plan to or not, most women follow—is, for all that, the vocation for which the average woman receives the most inadequate preparation. It is the business of homemaking.

When you come to think of it—and you can back it up by figures in the census book and by your own observations—every woman will probably some time or other have a home of her own. Even if she does not marry, if she performs the services of a faithful daughter, aunt or sister, or even if she keeps bachelor hall for her own single self, she will have to be a homemaker, and her own happiness and the happiness of those around her will often depend very largely upon her ability to do this well. And, besides, the homemaker is the one who makes use of her knowledge of homemaking, the trained homemaker can, if need be, earn her own living as a teacher of household science to the girls of the many well paying positions as matrons or house mothers in schools and institutions that are open to women.

It is an old-fashioned idea and a new-fashioned idea—the idea of fitting young women to be homemakers. In the days of our grandmothers young girls were all carefully trained for the duties of homemaking, and then for a generation accomplished housewives were not required to know too much about housekeeping. A young woman could boast with impunity that she "didn't know the first thing about housekeeping" and she didn't know whether coffee was sold by the quart or by the pound.

But one generation of such young women was enough, and now it is getting to be as hard for a young woman to get a college degree or a school diploma without a course in homemaking as it is to escape Latin verbs or other things that young people have always been supposed to master. Even blue stockings of the bluest hue nowadays have opinions on homemaking, know the chemistry—if not the practice—of cooking, and are quite willing to put as serious thought on the home kitchen as they do on the college laboratory. The pendulum is swinging in the right direction, but parents need to do a good deal more in fitting daughters for what may safely be called "every woman's vocation."

At a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in one of the large cities where excellent courses are given in cooking, dressmaking, nursing, singing and all the other feminine accomplishments, there is a regulation that none of the courses can be taken by women who do not intend to use the training they receive as a means of self-support. But in spite of this ruling the majority of the young women who are at present taking the course in cooking are engaged girls. This seems like a contradiction, but, as the cooking instructor explained when the point was brought to her attention, the girl who enters her married life prepared to be a good homemaker is really entering on a self-supporting career, and is doing as much for her family as the woman in the store or office or school room.

The making of a good home takes in a great deal besides the knowledge of cooking and other forms of housework. It means a knowledge of the principles of home decoration and ventilation, heating, home entertaining, etc., and these are things that every one's daughter should be taught. A great deal has been done to make the daughters of tenement dwellers better homemakers. In several of the settlement houses model tenement flats of two or three rooms have been fitted up, furnished as tastefully and as comfortably as possible.

The public normal schools and the large vocational schools all give courses in domestic science and to teaching it. The normal schools, however, are not open to public gaze, since they are located at the back or side of the house, or have shrubbery planted in front of them as a shield. But if the veranda in question is not private enough, plant a brown tone, so that you do in your vine, train it carefully on wires, netting or a wooden lattice, and before long you will have a leafy screen growing.

For the young woman who does not hold a diploma in domestic science but whose knowledge of homemaking is the result of her own experience and reading, there are also opportunities to teach domestic science, and several young women are at present doing so. It is a good thing of it, teaching by private lessons and in class well-to-do children how to be more able housewives and homemakers.

For the young woman who has conducted a "homemakers' club" for a group of children this winter now has the prospect of having three or four such classes next winter.

This idea of giving lessons in homemaking is one that could be well taken up by the clever young woman with a knowledge of things domestic and turned to profitable account.

(Copyright by Mary Marshall.)

HOROSCOPE.

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

Tuesday, May 18, 1915.

Mercury is in a place of power for good today, according to the interpretation of astrology.

The stars are most propitious for dealings with commission men and agents, especially those who represent corporations.

Publishers, newspaper editors, and writers should benefit under this configuration. There is a prophecy of extraordinary success in certain literary channels, and unusual disappointments in others.

The value of publicity continues to be emphasized in all the affairs of humanity.

It is prophesied that men and women will achieve fame and fortune this year by means of novel methods of advertisement. This prediction concerns national organizations and national interest more than commercial transactions.

In this connection international enterprises are forecasted and motion pictures will play prominent parts in the readjustment of world interests.

Under this rule minor business interests are held to thrive because the stars stimulates activity and resourcefulness.

This is a favorable day for beginning journeys, for removals, and for changes of occupation.

Art, literature, and music are favorably governed today. Schools and colleges should benefit from this posting of the stars.

Astrologers declare that, although general financial conditions in the United States will be more satisfactory than they have been for many weeks, labor troubles will multiply during the summer months. Riots, strikes, and fires are prognosticated.

Theaters are subject to a sway said to be disastrous. Again changes are forecasted.

Persons whose birthdate is in the sign of Aries or in the sign of Taurus are employed should be unusually industrious, however.

Children born on this day are likely to be extremely original in their ideas. Success in life depends largely upon the hour of birth, but these subjects of Taurus probably will be extremely bright.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Jarrah trees in the Australian forests grow to a height of 120 feet; bark trees to 200 feet.

United States in 1914 imported \$2,000,000 of meat and dairy products, compared with only \$1,000,000 worth in 1904.

Tailored to an extreme degree is the maid who wears this suit of black and white checked serge. At the side a group of pleats is arranged to give the fullness which this season has demanded. White pearl buttons appear on the coat, which has rather wide revers. With this suit is worn a sailor hat, with a band of black and white and snugly fitting buttoned boots.



HOUSE-WIVES DAILY ECONOMY CALENDAR

MAKING THE PORCH LIVEABLE.

Every house with a porch can be comfortable for the summer, no matter how warm the weather may be; for any porch can be made attractive, with the expenditure of money—more or less—than you have not much money to spend, more time must be expended.

To begin with, plan immediately to screen the porch from the glare of the sun. Many verandas, fortunately, are not open to public gaze, since they are located at the back or side of the house, or have shrubbery planted in front of them as a shield. But if the veranda in question is not private enough, plant a brown tone, so that you do in your vine, train it carefully on wires, netting or a wooden lattice, and before long you will have a leafy screen growing.

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FAMOUS WOMAN HER BIRTHDAY AND YOURS

May 18—Lucretia d'Este, Lilla Kelley.

May 18 stands out as the birthday of a Russian princess, an Italian lady of olden times, a present day American elocutionist and a Puritan woman of England, none of whom are very well known to each other.

The princess is Clementine, princess of the cadet branch of the royal family of Russia. She was born in 1847, and she is the wife of the Italian king, Victor Emmanuel III. She is the sister of the late Emperor of Italy, Umberto I.

Lucretia d'Este, the beloved of Tasso, and a member of one of the oldest and noblest families of Italy. Although Tasso was younger than more than ten years, it is supposed that neither of the beautiful Italian princesses, who were, by the way, never married, were indifferent to him and his poems were as frequent as addressed to Lucretia as to Leonora.

Mary Tracy, Lady Vere, was a Puritan woman of rank, and the wife of Lord Vere, one of the staunchest soldiers in Cromwell's army.

Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, the elocutionist, was born in South Boston, May 18, 1872, and besides her distinction as a teacher of elocution and a reader she is known for her book, "Pore Dudes Things that a Bright Girl Can Do."

(Copyright, 1915.)

TODAY'S FASHION HINT.



Striped pajamas, with shirt waists of handkerchief linen, are extremely smart, especially when the waist shows some frilly feature edged with plain color linen. The model shown here requires 2 1/2 yards 44-inch linen, with 3 1/2 yards 4-inch lace for jabot (with lace replace linen), while the skirt requires 2 1/2 yards 44-inch material.

Pictorial Review, Waist No. 6204, skirt No. 6205. Price, 18c. Skirt No. 6204, skirt No. 6205. Price, 18c. Skirt No. 6204, skirt No. 6205. Price, 18c.

SUSANNA COCROFT HOW TO BE HEALTHY

STARVATION IN THE MANSION

You must feed the heart if you would feed the body.

Don't delude yourself into thinking that the poor are poor and the rich are rich. It is often that the poor are rich and the rich are poor.

Poverty is poverty of life. The poor woman who thinks kind, wholesome, cheerful thoughts, who feeds her family upon love and kindness, has well-nourished bodies and happy faces about her. Every particle of the simple food she gives goes to nourish and warm each muscle and tissue. In the atmosphere of love and kindness there is little room for germs. The blood circulates freely, the breathing is deep and rhythmic, and the subconscious forces of nature rebuild without interruption.

In the home of luxury one too often finds restlessness, envy, tense, overwrought nerves—shall I say a refinement of suffering?—and a polished down to the very nerve tissue. The richness of life has been sapped away—has been crowded down in the stomach, in the liver, in the bowels. This effort holds nerve and tissue so tense that the best foods do not assimilate, are not nourishing all tissues of the body starved—literal starvation in the midst of plenty.

This is going on about us every day. One sees this daily in the impoverished, anemic, starved bodies of many of our society girls; while we see ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes among the poor. Mothers why is this?

Let us give one who is rich as a class—not one who commiserates the poor in purse as a class. Look first at the face and judge poverty as much by the wealth of nourishment in mind and heart and body. Then know that charity, love, may be needed more to feed life in the home of the rich than those of bright faces and shining eyes in the less cheerful surroundings.

Christmas time the writer undertook to give a course in household economics in college could possibly have been.

One of the subjects taken up at these mothers' meetings was "Canning and Preserving." This subject was, needless to say, treated by the matron of the house. The mothers were, however, and her talk was, as expected, practical, since it was held in her own kitchen, where she could demonstrate the various points she made. The talk on "Canning and Preserving" was conducted by the mother who was famous for her well conducted dinner parties and luncheons. Other subjects taken up with real interest were "Men's Laundry and the Linen Closet." Needless to say, in getting ready for these talks each mother brought her own knowledge and got almost as much benefit for her efforts as she gave to the daughters.

But in these days when all sensible parents feel that it is as necessary to give their daughters an education that will fit them for life as it is to leave them plump and well-to-do, there is frequently found a parent who is apt to feel that too much time spent on domestic matters is a waste of time, that it is not fitting for his daughter to be self-supporting. But if your daughter shows a taste for the science of homemaking, let her fit her to be a teacher of homemaking.

The public normal schools and the large vocational schools all give courses in domestic science and to teaching it. The normal schools, however, are not open to public gaze, since they are located at the back or side of the house, or have shrubbery planted in front of them as a shield. But if the veranda in question is not private enough, plant a brown tone, so that you do in your vine, train it carefully on wires, netting or a wooden lattice, and before long you will have a leafy screen growing.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Miss Cocroft will endeavor to answer all questions relating to her department as promptly as possible. As it will not be practicable to print an answer to every inquiry, stamped envelopes should accompany each letter. All letters should be addressed to Miss Susanna Cocroft, care of this paper.

Hemorrhoids.
Mrs. S. H. A. asks: "Can you tell me how I can get rid of hemorrhoids? They are just beginning to annoy me and I know how dreadfully aggravating they can be."

E. Falter, one of the best authorities in this line, has found that hemorrhoids are caused by an accumulation of excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. He recommends a teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), a hot sitz bath and a mild laxative. These three day's rest in bed, and a lotion of lead and opium applied to the affected parts for a few hours. Hamamelis internally and locally helps. The chief preventive and relief comes from attending to the gastric condition of the stomach. If hemorrhoids accompany diarrhea, this condition must first be relieved.

Pellagra.
W. H. L. asks: "Is pellagra contagious?"

Dr. Joseph Goldberger, in charge of the pellagra investigations of the United States Public Health Service, states: 1. That pellagra is not communicable, infectious or contagious, but that it is of dietary origin. 2. That it is dependent upon some yet undetermined factor in diet in which the animal, or the leguminous protein factor, is lacking. 3. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 4. That pellagra exists in the patient should be urged to take an abundance of fresh milk, eggs, fresh lean meat, beans and corn or rice. 5. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 6. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 7. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 8. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 9. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 10. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 11. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 12. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 13. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 14. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 15. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 16. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 17. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 18. That the disease is not a deficiency disease, but a disease of excess. 19. That